The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVY CROCKETT.

VOL. IV. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871. NO. 43

Professional Cards

DR. J. W. DEPASS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Continues the practice of his Profession in this, and the surrounding Counties. All work neatly executed, and warranted. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Chloroform.

Best references furnished on application. Office at Dr. Duffy's old stand. 25-tf

J. B. CARPENTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Collections promptly attended to. 3-1y.

R. W. LOGAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention given to collections in both Superior and Justices' Courts.

J. L. CARSON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Collections made in any part of the State if possible. feb.6tf.

M. H. JUSTICE,
Attorney at Law
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

☞ Claims collected in all parts of the State. dec19 47-tf

L. F. CHURCHILL, G. M. WHITESIDE
CHURCHILL & WHITESIDE
ATTORNEYS and COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Will practice in all the Courts of Western North Carolina, in the Supreme Courts of the State and in the District, Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States. feb 6t

Dr. J. W. HARRIS,

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all Professional calls, and hopes to merit a continuance of his long established practice.

☞ Has constantly on hand a fine supply of PURE DRUGS at his office in Rutherfordton. ☞ 2-tf 18

W. M. SHIPP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his use in the IXth Judicial district. Collections made in all parts of the State. 45-1y

H. CABANISS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
SHELBY, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Rutherford, Cleveland and Gaston.

J. M. JUSTICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Will practice in the courts of Polk, Rutherford and Cleveland.

Any claims left with him, will be attended to with promptness and dispatch. 10-1y

Business Cards.

John T. Butler,

PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock
MAKER AND JEWELER, &C.,
Main St., Charlotte, N. C.

Dealer in Fine Watches and Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles and Watch Materials, &c.

Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description repaired and warranted for twelve months.

☞ Work left at the VINDICATOR Office will be forwarded at my expense. 45–tf.

W. M. WILSON, W. J. BLACK.
WILSON & BLACK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
In Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Window Glass, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, &c.
Corner Trade & College Sts.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Vindicator copy tf. 45-1y

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
W. M. MATTHEWS & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TAKE this method of returning their sincere thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal manner in which their House has been patronized under the charge of Matthews & Stegall, and they pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared to make their patrons comfortable.

Their table shall be furnished with the very best the market affords.

Attentive and polite servants will always be on hand and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction.

Their stables are large and commodious, sufficient to accommodate all who may come to see us. Horses and Vehicles always on hand to supply the wants of customers.

VILLAGE HOTEL,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.,
JOS. W. GREEN,
PROPRIETOR.

In opening this old and favorably known House, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share public patronage, promising to use every endeavor to make his guests comfortable.

His table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and with attentive servants. He intends to try and satisfy the most fastidious. Give him a Call. 37-tf.

Miscellaneous.

TOWN ORDINANCES.

The Commissioners of the town of Rutherfordton, do enact:

I. That all persons living within the incorporate limits of said town, liable by law to work on public roads, be and they are hereby required to work on the streets and roads in said town, six days in each year, or forfeit and pay to the Mayor $1 for each day they fail to work: Provided, that in the discretion of the Mayor, such work may be rendered by substitute.

II. That any person or persons who shall engage in any fight, riots, or unlawful assemblage, or who shall be guilty of unbecoming conduct, or make use of unbecoming language or shall curse, swear or loud talk to the annoyance of the citizens of said town, shall be fined at the discretion of the Mayor, not to exceed $25.

III. That if any person shall discharge any fire arms, except in cases of actual necessity, or by permission of the Mayor, within the boundaries described, in Ordinance No. 3 of the town Ordinances of 1870, he shall pay a fine of $1 for each offence.

IV. That any person or persons who shall engage in driving, racing or running horses through the streets at such speed as to endanger life or property, shall be fined at the discretion of the Mayor not to exceed $10.

V. That any person or persons who shall obstruct any public street or sidewalk, by placing thereon any wood, timber or other thing, and allowing the same to remain more than 24 hours, shall pay a fine of one dollar for each day such obstruction may remain.

VI. That if any grocer, barkeeper, or other person engaged in the sale of spirituous liquors, shall sell or give away, any spirituous or malt liquors on the Sabbath day, he shall pay a fine of $5 for each offence.

VII. That any person who shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal, upon any sidewalk in said town, or any shade tree on the public square, shall pay for each offence one dollar.

VIII. That any person or persons who shall engage in retailing spirituous liquors within said incorporation, except those who obtain a regular license, shall pay a fine of $25 for each offence,—one-half recovered to go to the informer.

IX. That in default of the payment of any fine or penalty, due for violation of the foregoing ordinances, the person so defaulting, may be imprisoned at the discretion of the Mayor, to be released upon payment of the fine and costs.

X. It shall be the duty of the Town Marshal to arrest all persons who may be guilty of violating any of the foregoing ordinances, and bring such person or persons before the Mayor, or in his absence, some one of the Commissioners, to be dealt with according to law.

XI. That for the purpose of raising a sufficient revenue, to defray the necessary expenses and for making the necessary improvements in the town, the following tax be levied and collected on the subjects of taxation. And all persons owning any property liable to taxation, or upon whom a special tax has been levied, are required to list the same with the Mayor on or before the 15th day of February next, in default of which, they shall be liable to a double tax

On Real or Personal Property, (subject to exemption of two hundred dollars worth of household and kitchen furniture,) 30 cents on the $100 valuation.

A special tax on the following occupations to wit:

Lawyers, Physicians and Dentists, each	$5.00
Circus and Managerie,	25.00
Side Shows & Slight of hand performers	10.00
Magic Lantern, Lectures,	5.00
Itinerant Auctioneers,	5.00
Silver Smiths and Jewelers,	2.00
Itinerant "	5.00
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	25.00
Dry Good Stores.	8.00
Confectioneries and Book Stores,	5.00
Potographic Artist;	5.00
Tayler Shops,	2.00
Blacksmith or Woodshops,	2.00
Cabinet Shops,	2.00
Printing Offices,	5.00
Insurance Agents,	5.00
Tan Yards,	2.00
Hotel or public boarding houses,	8.00
Private boarding houses.	3.00
Boot & Shoe, Harness & Saddle Shops,	2.00
Tin Shops,	2.00
Every Itinerant dealer in Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Guns, Tobacco or Tinware not the product or Manufacture of Rutherford County,	5.00

All residents of the Town liable for a special tax, shall only be required to pay a *pro ratta* amount of their special tax, according to the time they may commence or discontinue, the business, trade or profession, upon which such tax is levied. Itinerants to pay full tax.

R. W. LOGAN, Mayor.

Adopted Jan. 16th 1871

NORTH CAROLINA.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

IN THE PROBATE COURT.

J. H. Adair & wife vs. M. Koone and D. Koone, Exec'rs of Geo. Koone, dec'd, and others. } Sut for distributive share of said estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons as heirs at Law, and distributers of Geo. Koone deceased, and are nonresidents of the State of North Carolina, To-wit: John Koone and wife Talatha, J. W. Koone and Catharine A. Koone. This is therefore to notify the said non-resident defendants to appear before me, at my office, on the 7th day of February, next, when and where an account will be taken in his case; and also to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court for the county of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 4th Monday in March, next, to plead, answer or demur, to plaintiff's petition, or judment will be taken against them. Given unde my hand, 4th January, 1871.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. C. and Judge of Probate

40-4t]

Executors Sale.—In obedience to an order of the Probate Court, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Rutherfordton, on Monday the 27th day of March next, all the evidences of debt belonging to the estate of John Burge, Sr., dec'd.

All persons having claims against said estate will present the same to me or my agent J. W. Green, on or before the 10th day of January, 1872, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, January 5th, 1871.

J. C. BURGE, Ex. of Jno. Burge, Sr. dec'd.

40-tf

W. W. SHARPE & CO.,
PUBLISHERS' AGENTS
TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK.
Are authorized to contract for Advertising in our paper.

THE STAR.

RUTHERFORDTON N. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

The following lines are supposed to have been written by an editor who was insane, for certainly no sane man could dream anything so improbable:

I had a dream the other night,
When everything was still;
I dreamed that each subscriber
Came up and paid his bill;
Each wore a look of honesty,
And smiles were round each eye,
As they handed over the stamps
They yelled, "How's that for high?"

The Apportionment Bill.

The 10th of January Mr. Mercur introduced into the House of Representatives a bill, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary, for the apportionment of Representatives among the States according to the ninth census. The subject was referred by the committee to that Gentleman, who has postponed the following report:

"The committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred House bill No. 1832, entitled 'An act to provide for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States,' with the Senate amendments thereto, having considered the same, respectfully report:

"That inasmuch as said bill was acted upon by each House of Congress prior to the taking of the ninth census, and with the object of having Representatives elected upon it in the year 1870, many of its provisions have become useless and impracticable, yet the House of Representatives thereby indicated two hundred and seventy-five Representatives, and the Senate three hundred Representatives, as the number of which the House should be composed. Your committee has given due consideration to that fact. Believing, however, that three hundred Representatives (to be increased by the admission of new States) is a greater number than public policy now requires, we have concluded to report in favor of two hundred and eighty members, commencing with the Forty-Third Congress. This number is arrived at by fixing upon 137,809 persons as the ratio, and also by giving an additional Representative to each State that has a fraction greater than one moiety of the said ratio.

Upon this basis, the only States whose representation will be lessened are: New Hampshire and Vermont will each lose one Representative. The States of Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Ohio, Florida, Oregon, West Virginia, Nevada, and Nebraska will each retain its present representation. The States of Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, California, and Minnesota will each gain one over its present representation. The States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Wisconsin and Kansas will each gain two. The States of Missouri, Michigan and Iowa will each gain three, and the State of Illinois will gain four.

"The number of Representatives to which each State will be entitled is shown by the bill which the committee herewith report as a substitute for the bill referred to them."

"The bill introduced by Mr. Strong, fixing the first Tuesday in November the day of holding elections in all the States and Territories will probably be incorporated in the bill to be reported. Under the bill Representatives will be appointed as follows: Maine, five; New Hampshire, two; Vermont, two; Massachusetts, eleven; Rhode Island, two; Connecticut, four; New York, thirty-two; New Jersey, seven; Pennsylvania, twenty-six; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, nine; North Carolina, eight; South Carolina, five; Georgia, nine; Alabama seven; Mississippi, six; Louisiana, five; Ohio, Nineteen; Kentucky, ten; Tennessee, nine; Indiana, twelve; Illinois, eighteen; Missouri, 12; Arkansas, four; Michigan, nine; Florida, one; Texas, six; Iowa, nine; Wisconsin, eight; California, four; Minnesota, three; Oregan, one; Kansas, three; West-Virginia, three; Nevada, one; Nebraska, one; *Provided*, That if after such apportionment shall have been made any new State shall be admitted into the Union, the Representative or Representatives of such new State shall be additional to the number of two hundred and eighty herein limited.

To Young Men.

It is easier to be a good business man than a poor one. Half the energy displayed in keeping ahead that is required to catch up when behind, will save credit, give more time to business, and add to the profit and reputation of your work. Honor your engagements. If you promise to meet a man, or do a certain thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you go out on business, attend promptly to the matter on hand, and then as promptly go about your own business. Do not stop to tell stories in business.

If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons. Never "fool" on business matters. If you have to labor for a living, remember that one hour in the morning is better than two at night. If you employ others, be on hand to see that they attend to their duties, and to direct with regularity, promptness and liberality. Do not meddle with any business you know nothing of. Never buy a thing simply because the man who sells will take it out in trade. Trade is money. Time is money. A good business is pleasant and attractive; then stay there to wait on customers.

Never use quick words, or allow yourself to make hasty or ungentlemanly remarks to those in your employ, for to do so lessens their respect for you and your influence over them. Help yourself, and others will help you. Be faithful over interest confided to your keeping, and all in good time your responsibilities will be increased. Do not be in too great haste to get rich. Do not build until you have arranged and laid a good foundation. Do not—as you hope to work for success—spend time in idleness. If your time is your own, business will suffer if you do. If it is given to another for pay it belongs to him, and you have no more right to steal it than you have to steal money. Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities. Do not kick every stone in the path; more miles can be made a day by going steadily on than by stopping to kick. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Ask, but never beg. Help others when you can, but never give when you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say no. No necessity for snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully. Have but few confidants, and the fewer the better. Use your own brains rather than those of others. Learn to think and act for yourself. Be vigilant. Keep ahead, rather than behind the times. Young men, cut this out; and if there is a folly in the argument, let us know.

Prompt and Cool.

In a Wyoming tavern a mountain rough, venomously drunk, was practicing with his revolver at various objects in the bar room, An ox teamster entered, called for a drink, and a ball from the rough's pistole shattered the glass at his lips. Without a word, the bull wacker put his hand behind his back produced his pistole, levelled it at the ruffian's head, and remarked, as the body fell on the floor: "That scoundrel would have hurt somebody pretty soon." He then filled another glass and drank the contents, strode out as deliberately as he had come in, and, with a "Whoa, har, there," started his oxen up the road."

How a Buddhist Dies.

In a very interesting volume entitled "Life at the Siamese Court," the authoress, and American lady, gives a view of Buddhism and of the death of the Chief Priest of that religion whose adherents are the most numerous sect in the East. "There was majesty in the humility of these pagan worshipers, and in their shame of self they were sublime. I leave both the truth and the error to him who alone can see to the bright heights of the one and sound the dark depths of the other, and take to myself the lesson, to be read in the shrinking forms and hidden faces of those patient waiters for a far-off glimmering. *Light*,—the lesson wherefrom I learn, in thanking God for the light of Christianity, to thank him for its shadow, too, which is Buddhism."

Here follows a description of the death-bed of the high priest of Siam. The scene was solemn and impressive. A company of priests chanted low prayers, the burden of which was: "Thou Excellence, I take refuge in thee;" "Thou Holy One, I take refuge in thee;" "Thou Truth, I take refuge in thee."

"As the sound of the prayers fell on his ear, a flickering smile lit up the pale, sallow countenance of the dying man with a visible, mild radiance, as though the charity and humility of his nature, in departing, left the light of their loveliness there. The absorbing rapture of that look, which seemed to overtake the invisible, was almost too holy to gaze upon.

Riches, stations, honors, kindred, he had resigned them all more than half a century since, in his love for the poor, and his longing after truth. Here was none of the wavering or vagueness or incoherence of a wandering, delirous death. He was going to his clear, eternal calm. With a smile of perfect peace, he said: "To Your Majesty I commend the poor; and this that remains of me I give to be burned. And that, his last gift was indeed his all.

I can imagine no spectacle more worthy to excite a compassionate emotion, to impart an abiding impression of reverence, than the tranquil dying of that good old "pagan."

Gradually his breathing became more laborious; and presently, turning with a great effort toward the king, he said, "chan cha pi dauin!"—I will go now! Instantly the priests joined in a loud psalm and chant. "P'hra Acahang sang-Khang sara nang gach' cha mi!" (Thou Sacred One, I take refuge in thee.) A few minutes more, and the spirit of the High Priest of Siam had calmly breathed itself away. The eyes were open and fixed; the hands still clasped; the expression sweetly content. My heart and eyes were full of tears, yet I was comforted. By what hope? I know not, for I dare not question it.

Trial of the New San Francisco Flying Machine.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin January 7.]

The newly-invented "flying machine" was put into operation yesterday, with considerable success. When everything was tightened and in good running order, and the propeller arranged to cause elevation, it was just 12¾ o'colck. The fire for raising steam was then kindled, and in one minute and a quarter steam was opened. At 2,47 P. M. the machine was cut loose, and the propeller started. She then rose most graecfully in the air, amid the cheers of the crowd who had gatherd to witness the ascension. The Machine was guided by cords attached to both ends of the balloon, and in the hands of persons on the ground She asscended about fifty feet and sailed along about a block, when she was pulled down to have her boiler replenished. Again she arose, this time to a height of about 200 feet. All the machinery connected with it worked to the perfect satisfaction of the inventor, who intends to place it on public exhibition at some place, of which notice will be given.

The name given her is "Amrica."

A Railroad Conductor Tricked—Train Stolen.

One of the boldest pranks ever attempted upon a railway was perpetrated upon Conductor Samuel Beatty, of the Braddock Accommodation, Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, on Monday evening. The train leaves the city at 5:30 o'clock, P. M. and returns at 7 P. M. Conductor Beatty was standing on the rear platform of the hind car at Braddock, with the brakeman, who was arranging the red lights, and at the proper time gave the signal and the train started off as serenely as ever. The bell rope had not been fastened in the rear, however, and when the locomotive started Conductor Beatty noticed that the rope went along, while the car he was on remained stationary. He at once ran out to the forward platform and endeavored to attract the attention of the engineer, but the train was already under way, and his efforts availed nothing. Conductor Beatty then set down to await the return of the runaway train. He knew that it was impossible for the engineer to run further than Hazlewood without discovering the "joke," because every train stops there whether signalled or not. He waited for half an hour, when he had the satisfaction of observing the engineer backing slowly towards Braddock. When he reached that point, light was upon the affair by the following statements: The train, which consisted of but two cars, received but three passengers while at Braddocks—three rough looking fellows, who boarded the first car, and while the conductor and brakeman were engaged on the rear platform of the hind car, and the train, when signalled, started off, as aforesaid, without the hind car. The roughs permitted the train to go to Mills' Station, when the bell was rung, the train stopped, and they alighted. A signal for starting was also given and the engineer, not knowing but all was right, sped westward at the usual rate. Fortunately, just about the time he reached Brown's Station, the bell rope, which had dragged since leaving Braddock caught on the ties and gave the bell in the engine such an infernal jerk as to cause the engineer to suppose a terrible accident had occurred. The engine was stopped immediately, and the fireman sent back to reconnoitre. He found the facts as stated above, and then the engineer slowly retraced his course to Braddock, expecting to find the wrecked car somewhere along the line. But he was mistaken, however, and instead found the conductor Beatty quietly awaiting his return.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

From the Cottage Visitor.

New State—Cherokee.

We agree with the editor of the *Cottage Visitor* concerning the necessity for a new State. Let the people who live within the limits of the proposed new State talk over this matter. Let them look at all sides of the question. And we have no doubt but that the longer the subject is considered the stronger will be the conclusion in their minds, that the best interests of the mountain region of Tennessee and North Carolina will be promoted by a union of the people inhabiting this section. Mountain barriers divide them from other states. Comparatively isolated, for so many years, they have become a homogeneous people. Their physical wants are simple and easily satisfied. Their mode of life, manners and customs are all alike. Hence they think alike, and they nearly all agree in thinking that the other part of the State, in which they live, has not treated them with justice.

The resources of the proposed State will not be developed for years to come, unless the people are united in interest one to another. The citizens *here* will readily consent to be taxed to build public works *here*. Strange as it may seem to some, folks do love to take care of themselves. We propose a name for our desired State—a name in every way appropriate, musical in sound, and, doubtless one that would be acceptable to a large majority of the mountain people—the name of Cherokee.

We hope that North Carolina and Tennessee will both be generous in this matter, and be willing to give up a part of their territory for the common benefit of the citizens of the mountain regions.

We can offer inducements to industrious settlers that would bring them in crowds. We have water power here that will drive the machinery now on the Continent—a climate which needs nothing more to be added to its absolute healthfulness; in fine, here are the elements of a prosperous State, which only needs the fostering care of a government that meets the wants of the people to bloom out and astonish the world.

Let us have the State of Cherokee. R. H. LEWIS.

How Mark Twain Began Life.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: We have lately noticed several paragraphs concerning this gentleman. It is very true he was once a river character about this port. Mrs. Clemons, the aged mother of the humorist, we understand, is still a resident of this city. Mark Twain learned the river on the old steamer John S. Roe, and used to write up steamboat memoranda and occasional memoranda for the Republican. Captain Sellers, one of the first victims of Mark Twain's humor, was an excellent pilot, but devoid of any literary culture whatever; but withal had quite an opinion of his own mental abilities. Mark sketched the captain in good style. After he had written the article, he inquired of John Morris, now the Steward of the Belle of Memphis, what name he should sign to it. One of the deck hands happened at the time to be heaving the lead, and halloed out, "Mark Twain," meaning the depth of water, when Clemons said, 'That's it; Mark Twain's my name.' This sketch, with his new name, 'Mark Twain,' at the bottom of it, was subsequently placed in the hands of Mr. T. E. Garrett, who was at that time river editor of this journal, and it found a place in the river department of the Republican. It proved to be a decided hit, and was extensively copied by Western journals. Mr. Clemons continued for some time to contribute to the columns of this paper, and his productions began to attract great attention throughout the West. It was now manifest that his destiny was not in the pilot-house. He soon left the river and his subsequent literary career is well known."

Unused Powers.

We seldom hear a better sermon on the duty of preparing for the "bourne whence no traveller returns" than is contained in the allegory which relates that a man once fell through this world into the next. There he discovered that we retain those parts of ourselves, and those only, which we have assiduously used here. Curious was the spectacle presented to his wondering sight. He saw hundreds of hungry-looking ears. They were forever congregating and hurrying hither and thither. He was informed that on earth these had done the hearing of church music and church sermons; and cultivated the listening faculties, and nothing else, so that they were now ears, and nothing more. He noticed big stomachs lying about contentedly under fences and trees, and was told that they were persons who had chiefly used their gastronomic powers—who had assiduously guzzled at saloons and gormandized at restaurants. He became interested in some large dolls with complexions like wax dolls, too, that appeared to move their eyelids languidly, and sometimes to gape. These, he learned, were what remained of ladies who had only cultivated good looks. On inquiring for a popular preacher, he was conducted to a place full of ears; where a lively skeleton, without a vestige of heart or brain, was still gesticulating impressively. Upon making this discovery the man immediately telegraphed earthwards as follows: "I find that powers unused die out; that parts neglected fall away; that we are allowed to keep only so much of ourselves as we use. Look out that you do not end as a restless ear, as a lazy stomach, or as a big bag of wind."

THE STAR.

J.B. CARPENTER. R. W. LOGAN

CARPENTER & LOGAN

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

Food for the Thoughtful.

A correspondent of the Wilmington *Post*, writing from Raleigh, N. C., says that in conversation with a Democrat, he obtained the information that the probable cost of the trial of W. W. Holden would be $100,000. Now, if we will add to this the cost of submitting the question of a Convention to the people—say $50,000, we have by two acts of the Legislature a tax of $150,000 imposed upon us,—for what? First, impeachment to gratify the Ku Klux, and second, a Convention to tax the people the taxpayers of the State!

We are no friend of W. W. Holden's. We believe he has acted badly; we believe that he has been the cause of so much of the robbery of the finances of the State, in his appointment of corrupt men to take places of trust; we know that he treats badly men of his own party, who helped to make him Governor; but the bill of indictment preferred against him, by the Ku Klux Legislature, does not arraign him for mismanagement of the State finances; but the whole charge against him is for trying to maintain law and order in the State, and for arresting such Ku Klux's as Josiah Turner, in order that peaceable citizens might exercise their rights as citizens.

We would have no fears of a conviction on the charges preferred against Gov. Holden, before a jury of honest, unbiased citizens, but the Invisible Empire will, no doubt, convict him.

The Convention, if called, will be a thrust at the common people. It will be to take away from them the right to say who shall be Judges, Solicitors, Justices of the Peace, and ther officers who must now come before the people—who pay the taxes; but the idea of the Legislature and of the Ku Klux party is, that the common people have no sense; that they do not know who is fit for Judges, &c. Now cannot every one see that this is undemocratic?—that it will be denying to the people the great Republican principles of self-government—of making every officer responsible to the people? But there is another principle that the Legislature is striking at,—one that interests the common people, perhaps, more than anything else at the present time, and is this: The Ku Klux party desire to see the masses of the people more at their mercy than they are now. This can be accomplished in this way: If the Convention is called, they can change the Constitution requiring the election of Judges by the people, and give the election to the Legislature; and as the bill for the calling of the Convention provides that the present Legislature shall hold over to the end of their term, as now provided, they will elect the Judges as a matter of course; they will elect Ku Klux Judges. Now, we ask, is there a Ku Klux or Conservative lawyer in the State, who will sustain the Homestead, as to old debts? We do not know of a single lawyer in the State, of that party, but has expressed himself as opposed to the present decision. Then, although they may allow the present Homestead law to stand, it will only be necessary to carry a new case to the Supreme Court, a decision adverse will be given, and down goes the Homestead! The Conservatives being large debtors, have taken the benefit of the Bankrupt, and the common people who are sheltering under the Homestead will be ruined.

We submit these things to the people as food for the thoughtful, and ask them to consider well the way we are drifting.

The Legislature.

The following is the result of the last weeks proceedings summed up:

120 Representatives 7 days @ $5 per day,	$4200
40 Senators, 7 days @ $5 per day,	1400
8 Clerks and door-keepers, 7 days @ $5 per day,	280
Contingencies,	1000
	$6880

A Bold Move.

Our usual quite village was thrown into quite an excited state on Monday night last, by an attempt to assassinate one of our most quiet and inoffensive citizens. The facts, as we learned them, were about as follows: A young man named Lewis H. Fhay, from Pittsburgh, Pa., had been on a visit to his relations in this county for several weeks, and although he had disclosed to several of our citizens that he had left Pittsburgh hastily, he was looked upon as a very quiet young man. Mr. H. M. Miller had employed him to keep a Bar-room for him in our village, but on Monday night, Mr. Miller being absent from home, Fhay prevailed upon one of Mr. Miller's employees to leave a mule in town for Fhay to ride to a *frolic*, and about 10 o'clock in the night he went to the Bar-room kept by Mr J. K. Deck, and walking in commenced striking Deck on the head and choking him, but Deck commenced crying murder at the top of his voice, which soon brought help, but before it arrived Fhay ran, and mounted the mule, and left for parts unknown.

Deck is badly hurt, his head having two or three severe gashes cut to the bone. It is supposed that Fhay used a steel knuckle, as he had shown a very ugly-looking concern of the kind to one of our citizens. Deck is doing very well, and will, no doubt, be up again in a few days.

A warrant was obtained from Judge Logan, and parties immediately went in pursuit of Fhay.

On Tuesday, about 10 o'clock, Fhay was arrested in Shelby by citizens to whom he had been described, by Capt. Eaves and Postmaster Wallace, who went in pursuit of him. Eaves and Wallace went on to Charlotte, but hearing nothing of Fhay returned to Shelby on Wednesday, where they found their man. They brought him to this place on Thursday, when, after a hearing before Judge Logan, he was committed to Jail for trial at our next Superior Court.

Riverside High School.

The exercises of this School opened on Monday last. Dr. DePass, the Principal of the School, is well educated and has had considerable experience as a teacher, and we have no doubt will give general satisfaction to the patrons of the School. The School is located near Broad River, about six miles from Rutherfordton, in a neighborhood noted for intelligence and enterprise, and we have no doubt but that every effort will be made by the citizens of the settlement to keep up a good school, and in securing Dr. DePass, we think they have been fortunate.

The buildings for the School, we learn, are large and commodious, and much praise is due to Messrs. E. M. Lynch and J. B. Morris for their efforts in building a good house, as we learn they are the prime movers in the matter.

Persons who desire to send their children to this School, can obtain board in the settlement at low figures.

NOTICE to such persons as claim to be State Directors in the Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad Company:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.
RALEIGH, Jan. 28, 1871.

It appearing to me, from the opinion of the Attorney General, and from an Act of the Legislature passed at the present session, that the Directors heretofore appointed by W. W. Holden, Governor, &c., of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, were appointed without authority of law, and that the said W. W. Holden having signified to me that he yielded his assent to the opinion of the Attorney General aforesaid; and it further appearing that the rightful Directors of the said Company have obtained possession of the said Railroad, and are now managing the same, and that it is to the interest of the public that all controversy should cease in regard to the management and Directory of said Railroad Company, I, Tod R. Caldwell, Governor, do advise the Directors appoint by the said W. W. Holden to return their Commissions immediately to this Office.

TOD R. CALDWELL,
Governor.

High Court of Impeachment.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1st, 1871.

The Chair announced the arrival of the hour for the sitting of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment.

Committee appointed to wait upon the Chief Justice announced his presence. He was invited forward, took seat and called the Court to order.

Doorkeeper made proclamation in due form.

Clerk called the roll, quorum present.

Senator Robbins, of Rowan, moved that Mr. Edwards, from Granville, be sworn in.

Mr. McCorkle, of Counsel for Respondent challenged the qualication of Mr. Edwards, not having been a member of the Court at its organization.

Mr. Comgland, of Counsel for Respondent, argued at length in support of the challenge.

Mr. Graham, of Counsel for Board of Managers insisted upon the admission of the Senator from Granville.

Mr. Boyden replied to the argument of Mr. Graham, and in support of the challenge.

Mr. Merrimon, of Counsel for Managers, argued against the challenge.

Chief Justice decided that the objection was not well taken, and that the Senator is entitled to be sworn as a member of the Court.

Mr. Edwards qualified.

Clerk read proceedings of last meeting, and approved.

Mr. Badger of Counsel for Respondent, submitted answer on part of Respondent, to article 8, as amended.

Mr. Lehan moved to accept replication, and that the same be filed.

Mr. Dunham, of Managers, stated that Respondent having filed his replication to eighth article as amended, respectfully asked that the Court take a recess of fifteen minutes, to allow the Managers to lay before the House of Representatives the said answer of Respondent, and prepare the replication of the House to said answer.

Court took recess for fifteen minutes.

Court called to order.

Mr. Dunham, for Managers, submitted the action of the House, upon the answer of W. W. Holden to eighth article as amended. Recieved and ordered to be fieled.

Mr. Graham submitted an order, that issue having been joined, the Senate, as a court of Impeachment, now fiix the time and place for proceeding with the trial, and the members be sworn. Order prevailed, and the Senators, as members of the court, were sworn.

Mr. Robbins of Rowan, submitted an order that the Chief Stenographer employed by the Senate to report the proceedings of the court Impeachment, take an oath to faithfully report the the same. Order prevailed, and Mr Underhill took oath prescribed.

Mr. Graham of Oorange, moved that court adjourn until tomorrow at 12 m. Motion prevailed.

Convention.

The following from the Wilmington *Post*, is so much to the point, that we insert the article entire. It says:

Our 'conservative" cotemporaries have kept on demanding convention at all hazzards and with two or three noble exceptions the entire opposition press has teemed with appeals of the most extravagant character, which, from their tone and violence, smack more of 1861 and before the war, than of 1871, and *after* the war.

To the close examiner, and especially to the eye of the business man and non-politician, who may have lived South in the year of madness preceding the rebelion, a decided similarity appears in the character of the men now leading and inciting this "convention" cry and the chaps who *conventioned* in 1861. It is the same horde of hungry politicians, office seekers, and adventurers. It is the same restless and disappointed class of men who would selfishly move their State in ruin rather than go to work and earn an honest living. Let the people mark these "convention' criers. Why do these heathen rage? We will reply —"Office; big fees;" more litigation; overturning our present cheap township government; the destruction of our Judiciary, and the general wreck and ruin of the finances as well as the inturnal improvements of the State.

All these things will come to pass if a convention is called, and all the world sees North Carolina a third time in ten years conventioned and upset legally, socially and financially. Of course our State credit will receive a blow from which it will never recover. Of course the masses of the people will never submit to the terrible burdens inflicted upon them, and we expect turmoil and finally separation of the State into two or three fragments to be joined to other States and the poor old North State to be thus wiped out altogether, because her greatness has departed and she is ruled ty a few brainless nobodies who call themselves "Conservatives"

The time was 'when the brain was out the man did die" and believe this, we wonder how certain so-called leaders of the sham democratic and sham coservative party can live. Our wonder increases when we know how theoretically "conservatives" reason, and how they persist in forgetting the actual and the real while dwelling in their little office holding heaven.

Think of a State bankrupt and ruined financially undertaking a convention that will cost MILLIONS of money! We speak advisedly when we calculate the cost of the convention. The actual cash expense will be large enough; as our people well know how fondly delegates love to stay in Raleigh and among the oaks of the capital spend pleasant months of cheerful "chinning;" varying their labors by regularly drawing their five or seven dollars per day!

The spectacle is not a pleasant one, and we turn from the scene of waste and ruin to contemplate the death blow a convention will give our expiring prosperity. Out of real or supposed trouble in North Carolina, growing out of political feeling—stimulated by foolish politicians—*immigration to our State has stopped!* The dreadful extent of this disaster can only be comprehended by those who know what prosperity attends other States where new people are constantly coming, bringing with them money, brains, and active hands. MILLIONS is but a small estimate of the injury we must receive in the stoppage of immigrants and the driving from us all of industry and capital that can obtain employment elsewhere.

The convention will be another nail in the coffin of our State sovereignty, and some color of reason was appear to Congress for putting us back in a territorial positon. There can be no doubt that this "reconstruction convention" business is a covert attack upon the government of the United States, and a direct violation of the pledges which the conquered territory of North Carolina gave when she was restored to her constitutional relations with the Federal government."

In 1865 when the restoration convention met at Raleighh, Hon. Edwin G. Reade, the Chrairman, thus characterized the heartfelt sentiments of all North Carolinians, when he said:

"Fellow-Citizens, *we are going home.* Let painful reflections upon our late separation, and pleasant memories of our early union, quicken our footsteps towards the old mansion, that we may grasp hard again the hand of friendship which stands at the door, and, sheltered by the old homestead which was built upon a rock and has weathered the storm, enjoy together the long, bright future which awaits us."

All this was done, and "old home" reached and our "constitutional relations" hardly restored when lo, we find a lot of political vagrants—too lazy to work at anything save mischief, upsetting all Judge Reade's pleasant visions, and giving us another look into the dark vista of civil commotion and fraternal strife.

It is a fearful proof of the degeneracy of our people, and the truth of the adage that "this is the age of pigmis."

Our sins, as a people, have been great, and no body of men in any era of the world's history have been more terribly punished for their sins. We had thought sufficient atonement had been made, and hereafter God would withhold his continued curse of sending a plague of small politicians to afflict and ruine us, but it seems we were mistaken, and poor, "bleeding North Carolina" to be handed over another decade to destruction, and the people must suffer until the POST advice is taken and only "business men" placed in office.

The Surrender of Paris.

The latest news from the war in France is, that Paris has capitulated, and that an armistice for two weeks from the 28th January was signed. The Forts around Paris are occupied by the German troops, and entrance and egress is forbidden.

The capitulation on armistice settle none of the vexed questions, and the end of the war depends upon what may be done by the Assembly.

The following is the dispatch sent by Emperor William, to the Empress:

VERSAILLES, 2 p. m., Sunday.

Last night an armistice for 3 weeks was signed. The regulars and mobiles are to be retained in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revictual as soon as the arms are surrendered. The National Assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All armies in the field will retain their respective positions, the ground between the opposing lines to be neutral. This is the reward of patriotism, heroism and great sacrifices. Thank God for this fresh mercy. May peace soon follow. WILLIAM.

The Condition of the South.

We clip the following paragraph from the *Union and Republican*, Wilmington, N. C., from an article headed "Affairs in Washington:"

"The select Senate Committee to investigate the condition of affairs at the South at their meeting to-day examined Col. Holden, son of Governor Holden, of North Carolina. His statement, though of a general character, convinced a majority of the committee that there exists in the State of North Carolina a secret political society which has for its object the destruction of the lives and property of Union men. Col. Holden detailed a series of outrages which had come under his own observation, and presented a large number of facts, all going to show that the ex-rebels have obtained the upper hand of affairs in the South."

PROSPECTUS FOR 1871.

FOURTH YEAR.

Size of Page Changed, and Attractions Increased.

THE ALDINE:

An Illustrated Monthly Journal of 16 Pages, claimed to be the handsomest Paper in the World.

"Give my love to the artist workmen of *The Aldine* who are striving to make their profession worthy of admiration for beauty, as it has always been for usefulness."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

The object of *The Aldine* is to furnish a medium which shall be a fit exponent of progress, and of the beautiful in Printing and the kindred arts. The latest and most improved machinery, and the very highest order of mechanical and artistic talent shall be taxed to the utmost to produce a sheet—as nearly as possible—perfect in typography and illustration. While it is intended that the appearance shall be unexceptionable, no pains will be spared to keep the literary matter, original and selected, equal to the best.

The unequaled excellence of the Wood-Cut Illustrations published in the pages of *The Aldine* has elicited the commendation of the European as well as the American press, and has been hailed as the commencement of a new era in the history of Illustrated Journalism.

During the ensuing year the publishers will present to the patrons of *The Aldine*, the rarest specimens from the pencils and gravers of the foremost artists of the world; and, while the illustrations may be counted by scores, the volume shall contain nothing that is not of permanent value as a work of art.

The experience of the past year demonstrates that there are many persons throughout the country whose cultivated taste in matters literary and artistic lead them to a peculiar appreciation of this enterprise, and the publishers appeal to that class for the active sympathy and financial support so necessary to success, and to a full realization of the proposed scope and usefulness of *The Aldine*. Let each well-wisher send in at least one subscription, and influence others to do likewise.

TERMS:

One Copy, four months,	$1 00
One Copy, one year	2 50
Five Copies, one year,	8 75

Specimen copies, by Mail, post-paid, 25c

The publishers will send FREE the beautiful oil chromo "DUCKS," as a premium

TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER

who remits $2.50 for one year's subscription, and, in addition, will send the wonderful CHRISTMAS NUMBER, printed in colors, and containing over fifty illustrations, to all whose remittance is received before the edition is exhausted.

Special Prospectus and Circular to those wishing to canvass or get up clubs will be mailed on application. Our premiums embrace only articles of the very highest merit of art or workmanship, many of which are offered by no other paper. Steinway, Weber and Chickering Pianos; Mason & Hamlin's, Smith's, and Estey's Parlor Organs, and the ALDINE WATCH, in gold and silver cases, made expressly for us by the American Watch Co., of Waltham, Chromos, Rogers' Statuettes, Works Illustrated by Dore, &c. Or, liberal CASH DISCOUNTS to all who interest themselves in getting subscribers for *The Aldine*.

Send for Circular.

JAS. SUTTON & CO., Pubr's,
No. 23 Liberty St., New York.
43—3w

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS.

Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious affections, sick or nervous headache, costiveness etc. Purely Vegetable, containing no Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

H

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the Finest Ingredients. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar coated. *Price Fifty Cents Per Box.*

E

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rish, Tetter, Humors of all Kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

L

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its blood-purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the Complexion a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the bones ulcerations of the throat and legs, blotches, pimples on the face, erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and beautifying the complexion. Price, $1.50 per Bottle.

M

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

The Great Diuretic, has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, irritation of the neck of the bladder and inflammation of the kidneys, ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, retention of Urine, Diseases of the prostate gland, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel, brickdust deposit, and mucous or milky discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to exertion, loss of power, loss of memory difficulty of breathing, weak nerves, trembling, horror of disease, wakefulness, dimness of vision, pain in the back, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, eruption on the face pallid countenance, universal Lassitude of the muscular system, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

B

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, and excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, and syphilitic affections—in these diseases used in conection with Helmbold's rose wash.

LADIES.—In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as in chlorosis or retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrus state of the uterus, leucorrhœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion or habits of dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes and all ages) attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms.)

O

H.T. HELMBOLD'S Extract BUCHU
Cures diseases arising from imprudences, habits of dissipation, etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Poison has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Price, One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

L

Henry T. Helmbold's Improved Rose WASH cannot be surpassed as a Face Wash, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of cutaneous affection. It speedily eradicates pimples, spots, scorbutic dryness, indurations of the cutaneous membrane, etc., dispels redness and incipient inflammation, hives, rash, moth pitches, dryness of scalp or skin, frost bites, and all purposes for which salves or ointments are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depends the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a toilet appendage of the most superlative and Congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisites, safety and efficacy—the invariable accompaniments of its use—as a preservative and refresher of the complexion. It is an excellent lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in conection with the Extracts Buchu, Sarsaparilla and Catawba Grape Pills, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. Price one dollar per bottle.

D

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication through the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates. **Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,** Delivered to any address. Secure from observation.

Established Upward of Twenty Years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence to **Henry T. Helmbold,** Druggist and Chemist.

Only Depots:—H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Henry T. Helmbold's! Take no other. 16-1y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Correct the Stomach.

It is a well ascertained physiological fact that the origin of most of the ills that afflict humanity is a deranged condition of the alimentary canal. The bowels become constipated and sluggish, and thence arises a train of painful and distressing maladies. As a preventive and cure, there is no remedy so safe and sure as Dr. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

YOUR faded locks can be restored to all their youthful beauty by using NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, which is free from all dangerous drugs. See advertisement.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y. 37—1Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar Stree, New York.
37—1Y.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1871, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional men; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable receipts for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking.* The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

Executor's Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 8th of March, 1871, I will sell to the highest bidder the remainder of the property yet unsold, at the late residence of Felix Logan, decd, viz: 175 acres of land, joining the home-place on Cedar Creek, having on it an excellent Grist Mill, and water power sufficient for any kind of machinery. Cannot be excelled in Western North Carolina. Call and see it. Also I will sell a lot of goats, a small lot of Corn, and other articles not mentioned. ☞Terms made known on day of sale.

All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make settlement on that day, or their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer. W. H. LOGAN, Ex.

N. B.—I will sell at the same time and place, 300 bushels of Corn, more or less.—Terms—six months credit, note and approved security,—interest from date.

W. H. LOGAN, Guardian.
Jan'y 27th, 1871. [42-6w

FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT HERB, TREE & SHRUB, AND EVERGREEN SEEDS, PREPAID BY MAIL, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE. 25 DIFFERENT PACKETS OF EITHER CLASS FOR $1.00. FIVE SIX CLASSES $5.00.

20,000 lbs. Evergreen and Tree Seeds; Apple, Pear, Cherry, &c; Grass Seeds; Beet, Cabbage, Carret, Onion, Squash Turnip, and all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, in small or large quantities: also Small Fruits, Stocks, Bulbs, Shrubs, Roses, Verbenas, &c., by mail, prepaid. New Golden Banded Japan Lily, 50c. Priced Descriptive Catalogue sent to any plain address, gratis. Agents wanted. Wholesale List to Agents, Clubs and the Trade. Seeds on Commission.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established in 1842 [42-2m

Riverside High School.

The first session of this Institution will open on the 30th day of Jan. 1871, and continue five months. The school is located seven miles west of Rutherfordton, on Broad River, in a healthy and well watered section of country with every means of accommodation for board &c.

Terms of Tuition—Primary Class,	$ 6 00
(Grammar, Mathematics &c.)	10.00
Classics, (Latin & Greek,)	15.00

Board including lights, fuel and washing, from $6.00 to 8 00.

Students will be charged, from the time they enter the school to the end of the sessions, and customary deductions made for loss time.

Tuition payable one half in advance.

For further particulars address me at Rutherfordton.

41-tf J. W. DEPASS, Principal.

NORTH CAROLINA,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY,
In the Probate Court.

Petition for sale of land to constitute assets.

BENJ. BIGGERSTAFF, adm'r., of JONATHAN MOONEY.

vs.

MILTON JARRELL and wife and others.

Heirs at Law of Jonathan Mooney.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Milton Jarrell and wife ——, are non-residents of this State it is ordered that publication be made in the Rutherford STAR, for 6 weeks notifying said non-resident defendants to appear before me at my office, in Rutherfordton, and answer or demur to said petition, or it will be heard ex-parte as to them.

J. B. CARPENTER,
41-6w Judge of Probate.

BLACKSMITHING.

Mr. Bradley Dalton would inform his old friends and customers, that he is going it alone, and will be glad to have them call at his shop on the branch, South of the Jail, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work, in his line, in a superior and workmanlike manner.

Country produce taken in exchange for work. 19-tf

THE STAR.

RUTHERFORDTON N. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

LOCAL AND STATE.

Agents.

The following persons are authorised and requested to receive subscriptions, Job work and advertising for the Star.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York.
S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York.
C. C. Vest, Murphy, N. C.; Andrew Sullens Spence Pine, N. C.; Jas. Duncan, Marion, N. C; J. F. Logan, Jefferson, N. C.; N. B. Hampton Columbus, N. C.; W. A. McCall, North Cove, N. C P. D. Gregg, Gardner's Ford, N. C.; I. O. Fridge Shelby, N. C.; Henry Barnett, Mooresboro, N. C. J. E. McFarland, Duncan's Creek, N. C.; Smith Mc Curry, Golden Valley, N. C.; R. K. Wilson, Patton, Hdale, N. C.; M. B. Freeman, Logan's Store, N. C. A. W. Biggerstaff, Oak Spring, N. C.; J. C. Keeter Cuba, N. C.; W. B. Wilson, Chimney Rock, N. C. Ray, W. H. Logan, Bills Creek, N. C. Wm. Latham, Jefferson, Ashe Co, N. C.; Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C. W. L. Rogers, Gaus. Landing, Ark.

Mr. A. L. Price has retired from the editorial management of the Wilmington *Journal*. Mr. J. A. Englehard is now sole editor and proprietor.

Miss Victoria C. Woodhull has declared herself a candidate for President of the United States. She claims that the 14th and 15th amendments make woman a citizen, and entitled to all the privileges of a citizen.

Mr. Geo. D. Chapman was arrested at Greensboro' a few nights since, by the Sheriff, who who thought that he had caught Milton S. Littlefield. He found out his mistake, and Chapman was allowed to depart in peace.

The Weldon *News* says that Ex-Gov. Vance has hopes of Congress removing his disabilities at an early day. Mr. H. M. says that he will bet that bottle of brandy that he won off of Zeb, that he is mistaken about his disabilities being removed.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.—Mr. Allen Owens was committed to Jail on Wednesday last, for an attempt to cut his wife's throat the day before.

We learn that Owens' wife was badly cut on the arm. Our county is surely coming to a bad pass.

THE DAILY TELEGRAM.—Messrs. Nichols and Gorman propose to publish a daily paper in Raleigh of the above name. It is to be Central in politics.

We hope they will meet with success, as reports from Raleigh are very one-sided at present.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The schedule of the N. C. Railroad has been changed. The Mail Train leaves Charlotte at 8 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Raleigh at 7:10, A. M.

Coming South leaves Raleigh 6:58, P. M., arrives at Charlotte 7:30, A. M.

CONGRESSIONAL.—We condense the following proceedings:

Senator McDonald introduced a bill to pay Southern claimants.

Frank Blair was seated in the Senate, from Missouri.

Representative Butler of Tenn., has been acquitted of the charge of forgery.

The House Judiciary Committee report favorable on amendments to the Bankrupt bill.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON.—The news having been received here that Congress is considering, and will probably pass, the bill granting aid to the Railroads in Western North Carolina, the Junior left for Washington last Monday, with the hope that he might be able to lend a helping hand in showing the benefits of our road. We hope in our next to be able to give favorable news in regard to the matter.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—We notice from our exchanges that several Insurance Companies have lately failed; we therefore advise our friends to be careful in insuring in Companies unless they know them to be reliable. In this connection we would suggest that it would be a good idea for the Legislature to pass an act requiring all Companies doing business in the State to make deposit of State bonds with the Treasurer of the State.

"A TALE OF SIN."—We have received from the Publishers, L. R. Hamersly & Co., a copy of a very fascinating and admirably written story of English life, by Johnny Ludlow, a celebrated London Magazine writer, entitled "A Tale of Sin," but as the author remarks, it is more a tale of suffering than of sin. The book is a telling satire on that condition of English society which prevents English noblemen from marrying the daughters of those who are held to be below them in life. "A Tale of Sin" is handsomely printed on fine white paper, and embellished with a well executed engraving of Mary Layne, the unfortunate heroine of the story. The price is 35 cents, and it can be obtained only from the Publishers.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES.—Shoes are an important item in the expense of clothing children, as every parent will understand. They invariably wear out their shoes at the toe first, and not unfrequently before the other parts are a quarter worn. Children's shoes with Silver or Copper tips never wear out at the toe, and last twice as long. Remember this.—*N. Y. Post.*

The Lincoln Statue.

We received by mail this morning a card of invitation, dated Washington, D. C., January 21, 1871, signed "Vinnie Reany," inviting the Editor of the Bulletin to "witness the formal unveiling of the Lincoln Statue, on Wednesday evening next," &c.

We were not present,—should not have been if we could,—don't care anything about the statue or ceremony, but hope the mean old cuss that the marble is intended to represent is roasting in hell.—"Them's our sentiments.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

The above shows the feelings of the South, or at least the Rebel Ku Klux part of it, and we have not a doubt but that the author of such language belongs to the "Invisible Empire," and has planned the whipping of many an innocent person; but we are satisfied that he is too much of a coward to do any of it himself.

New Declaration of Independence.

The following is the Declaration of Independence adopted by the Woman's National Suffrage Convention at Washington, D. C., January 12th, 1871:

"We, the undersigned, believing that the sacred rights and privileges of citizenship in this Republic have been long guaranteed to us by the original Constitution of the United States, and that these are now made manifest in the XIV. and XV. Amendments, so that we can no longer refuse the solemn responsibilities thereof, do hereby pledge ourselves to accept the duties of the franchise in our several States so soon as all legal restrictions shall be removed.

And believing that character is the best safeguard of national liberty, we pledge ourselves to make the personal purity and integrity of candidates for public office the *first* test of fitness.

And, lastly, believing in God as the Supreme Author of the first American Declaration of Independence, we pledge ourselves in the spirit of that memorable Act, to work hand-in-hand with our fathers, husbands and sons, for the maintenance of Equal Rights on which our Republic was originally founded, to the end that it may have what is declared to be the first condition of just Government—*the consent of the governed.*

Our Country.

The mind can hardly conceive the vast extent of territory embraced in "Our Country." We have of lands belonging to the public domain yet unsurveyed, or undisposed of, 1,405,366,678 acres or a surface greater than all of Europe, outside of Russia, by 1,200,000 square miles. This, bear in mind, is the still unsettled territory; then, when we add to this, the States and territories already settled, we have an area hardly comprehendable, from its immensity. In the area comprised by Our Country we have every variety of climate and soil, every kind of mineral, including gold and silver, in almost inexhaustible quantity—indeed of the world's mineral product of gold and silver we produce more than one-half—grain of all kinds in an abundance unequaled by any other country, enabling us to furnish supplies to the countries of the old world. We have all the improvements of the age; the railroad binds our eastern to our western shore; the Atlantic and the Pacific are now bound together by ties of iron; the horse careers over mountain and valley, in every direction throughout the length and breadth of the land, the telegraph flashes the news, with lightning speed from shore to shore, and to nearly every city and town in the land. The pulse of the old world beats in unison with the heart of the new, the throbs communicated by veins of wire stretched beneath the bosom of the Atlantic. And still, compared with other countries, "our country" is but the child of a day; but already she has the power and strength of a giant, and the moral force of her free institutions has permeated the old world, and today we find it bringing forth fruit in the struggles for freedom from oppression in nearly all the countries of the old world. A glorious destiny awaits our country, if our people are but true to themselves, and to their God-given privileges. —*Wilmington Post.*

Woman's Suffrage.

The following Proceedings were had a few days since in Congress:

The Senate bill to provide for a government for the District of Columbia was taken up and read.

Mr. Julian (Rep., Ind.) moved to amend the sixth section, which gives the elective franchise to all male citizens of the United States by striking out the word "male." [Laughter.] He declared that he offered the amendment in good faith, and desired a vote upon it by yeas and nays.

Mr. Cook (Rep., Ill.) opposed the amendment. He hoped the House would not encumber the bill with the issue of female suffrage. The district had been made the scene of experiments with every form of government, and he did not want it to be made the scene of that experiment. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the amendment offered by Mr. Julian was rejected—yeas, 55; nays, 117.

There was much excitement and amusement in the House as the members respond to their names. Some of the votes in the affirmative provoked much laughter, while the positive and decided tone with which others voted "Nay," brought down the House. The following is the vote:

Yeas, 55; Nays, 117.

The members from N. C., voting as follows:—Yeas, Messrs. Cobb, Dixon and Jones.

Nays, Messrs. Dockery, Manning and Shober, absent Mr. Lash.

An Arkansas Fight—A High Old Time in the Arkansas Senate—A Legislative Prize Fight Threatened.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 27.

In the Arkansas Senate yesterday, immediately after the reading of the journal, Joseph Brooks, who stood near the Speaker's stand, presented a certificate of election from the clerks of Pulaski and White counties, and demanded to be sworn in. According to the legal returns, Dr. Reilley was elected, but Gov. Clayton refused to allow the Secretary of State to report the election of either.

Immediately after the demand of Brooks, several Senators, friends of Clayton, sprang upon their feet exclaiming: "I object! I object?"

Lieut-Gov. Johnson, a fast friend of Brooks, said he considered it his duty to swear Brooks in.

Senator Mallory appealed to the Senate to protect itself, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to put Brooks out.

The Lieutenant-Governor, paying no attention to the objections proceeded with the oath, on the conclusion of which Brooks moved the reference of his credentials to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Mallory objected, saying he had no right here.

Lieutenant Governor—It was expected the gentleman would object.

Senator Bolden—I object, too, sir.

Lieutenant Governor—It was expected you too would object. [Great sensation and cries of "Order!"]

The Chair ruled Brooks entitled to the floor, who proceeded in a speech of an hour and a half. He defended his action, himself and the Lieutenant Governor denouncing Mallory as a ruffian and bully, who lorded over the Senate at his master Clayton's bidding. The proceedings created an intense sensation, the Clayton men denouncing them as revolutionary; while the Brooks men retorted that the others had set a precedent by the passage of a bill to oust the Lieutenant-Governor. Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned.

The passage by the House of the Senate bill ousting all officers who failed to qualify within 15 days after the adoption of the Constitution, is very doubtful.

An editor of a Virginia paper mourns the death of his cow in an obituary notice, and adds that "she was apparently perfectly well a few hours before she died."

Massachusetts sends more orders to New York for counterfeit money than any other State in the Union.

Terrific Combat with a Mastiff --A Fight for Life or Death-- A Heroic Woman.

Mr. Timmerman, of Greene county, was recently the owner of a mastiff, which he had raised and which was about two years old, and, no doubt, the largest dog in the county On Friday afternoon Mrs. Timmerman and a lady neighbor, named Mrs. Eliza Huff, returned in home from a visit to Catskill, found the dog occupying the gate and would not let them pass.—Mrs. Timmerman ordered him away, but the mastiff would not obey until they both had thrown several stones at him, when he took refuge under the kitchen. A short time after the Mrs. Huff, while assisting Mrs. Timmerman in carrying some things from the house to the kitchen, saw the dog, with stealthy step and glaring eyes, advancing slowly towards her. She, seeing she could not stop the dog by word or gesture, at once prepared to defend herself, as flight was impossible. As soon as the dog was near he arose on his hind feet and attempted to seize Mrs. Huff by the throat.

Then ensued a combat between the woman and dog of about ten minutes duration, and which for its fierceness scarcely has a parralled in such encounters. Mrs. Huff first threw out her left arm, which the dog bit fearfully near the wrist, and with her right hand caught the infuriated bruit by the throat, and as soon as her left hand was released from the grip of the dog she seized his under jaw with it. Knowing from every circumstance that this combat would be a lengthy one, as soon as the first excitement had subsided Mrs Huff ordered the family to close every door but one, towards which she gradually but slowly drew the dog. Before reaching the steps in front of the open door, the dog had for a short time partially disengaged himself, and bit Mrs. Huff severely on the left thigh.

By this time the heroic woman became calm and collected, and again seized the dog by the under jaw and throat and then began again to draw the brute toward the open door Finally she had reached the door steps, and began to walk up them backwards, and when at the top, she, by summoning all her strength, and by one violent effort, threw the dog to the ground on his back. Before the animal could recover his feet and ascend the steps Mrs. Huff had entered the house and closed the door, nd at once fainted. Her wounds were examined and dressed by a skillful physician, who pronounced her case almost hopeless. Her face, arms and limbs in a few hours after had swollen to double their natural size, the poison from the bite having in a few hours diffused itself throughout her whole body.

Unhappy Marriages.

The universal expectation of married people is that their married lives will always be happy ones. Deluded dreamers! They imagine that they are different from other people, and that when they enter the portals of matrimony, love, peace and prosperity will ever be their attendants. Such ones had better by far consider themselves the same as others, but form iron resolutions to do differently from other married people—resolutions that will keep them from the dangerous coasts on which so many have been wrecked and ruined. Unhappy marriages depend upon many causes. Previous to marriage, many try to appear more intellectual, more amiable, or more accomplished than they really are. Depend upon it, that love brought into existence by a moonlight stroll, strengthened by deceit and fashionable displays, and finally consummated through the influence of intriguing friends, will fade in after life almost as fast as the flowers which compose the bridal-wreath.—*Woodhull & Clafflin's Weekly.*

THE ENGLISH BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.—London, Jan. 15.—A great match at billiards was contested last evening in St. James' Hall between Bennett, the present champion, and Cook, Jr., the former champion. The latter, starting with a lead of 350 against the 218 of his opponent, made one break of 752, including 240 spot strokes, and won the match, which was 1,000 points even, by 782 points. The time occupied by the game was one hour and forty-five minutes.

Death of the Notorious Jimmy Haggerty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

James Haggerty, shot last night by William Varley, alias "Reddy, the Blacksmith," died at eight o'clock this evening. Shortly before he died he brightened up considerably, and expressed confidence in his recovery. He remained conscious until a few minutes before his decease, and was attended by a priest brought from St. Patrick's Cathedral, who gave him absolution at seven o'clock. The only pain he complained of was a griping in his abdomen, where the ball entered. He did not bleed, but internally the hemorrhage must have been great.

His face after death was haggared and ghastly, and his eyes were sunken and surrounded by blue-black circles. Haggerty was twenty-six years of age, and was a man of powerful frame.

His sister arrived from Philadelphia to-night. On entering the house, No. 11 West Houston street, where her brother died, and learning of his decease, she gave way to violent grief, and her cries were heartrending and piteous.

BIRTH OF TWINS ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.—Thrilling particulars are given of the interesting manner in which a boy and a girl became unticketed passengers on a train east from Columbus, commanding general welcome and kindly attention, both from the conductor and all the passengers. The fact is, they came into the world on the train. The lady resides in New York, hither she was on her way alone to meet her husband. Shortly before reaching Steubenville, she found it requisite to send for the conductor, who happened to be a married man. The car was speedily cleared of passengers, a few ladies remaining, the conductor generously furnishing provisional swaddling clothes from his own garments. After the girl was born in Ohio, all seemed over to the conductor, when, in West Virginia, the boy also announced himself. The mother and babes were comfortably fixed at a hotel in Pittsburg, and the husband in New York promptly astonished by telegraph.—*Exchange.*

The oldest stove probably in the United States is the one which warms the Capitol at Richmond, in Virginia. It was made in England in 1770, and warmed the House of Burgesses for sixty years before it was removed to its present location, where it has been for thirty years. It has survived three British monarchs, has been contemporaneous with four kingly monarchies, two republics, and two imperial governments in France. The great American Republic has been torn by internal strife, the breach partly healed, and still the old stove remains the same, unmoved in the midst of all.

Comparatively little snow here this winter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COL. JOHN ESTON COOKE'S

LIFE OF GENERAL LEE.

This is the only authentic "Life of General Lee" that is now in press; and probably the only one of any value that will be published for several years to come. It was commenced in 1866, and had General Lee's consent and approval.

D. APPLETON & CO., *Publishers*, New York.

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Agents Wanted!

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$5 TO $20 PER DAY

and no risk. Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home, to introduce our new 7 strand White Wire Clothes Line to last forever. Don't miss this chance. Sample free. Address Hudson River Wire Works, 75 Wm St., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 43—4w

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By sending 35 cents with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage.

Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 43-4w

The Magic Comb

will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It Contains *no Poison*. Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address MAGIC COMB CO. Springfield, Mass. 43—4w

Issued January 1st, 1871,

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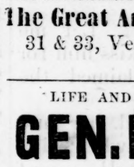
($20 *per day*) to sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 43—4w



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HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

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It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. As a dressing for the Hair it is the best articel in the market.

Dr. G. Smith, patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in panel in bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

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All Trees well packed so as to carry safely to any part of the United States.

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We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

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Seminal, Physical and Nervous Debility, its effects and cure. Price 25 cents. Address SECRETARY, Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, New York.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate I will send the receipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

TAILORING.

I would respectfully inform the people of this section of the country, that I am at my old place, 5 miles west of Rutherfordton, N. C., where I am prepared to cut and make gentlemens' clothing in the latest and most fashionable style. All garments warranted to fit as well as anybody can cut them.

Cutting done on the shortest notice. My prices will be low, and I will take any kind of produce in payment for work.

☞ My wife and daughters will cut and make dresses for ladies in the latest styles. ☜

36-3m) J. V. JAY.

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Caution! Caution! Caution!

All persons are cautioned against ordering any kind of Evergreens or Forest Trees, until they have sent stamp for our price lists. We sell BETTER TREES at CHEAPER RATES and MORE OF THEM than anybody else in America. Our prices are less than ONE HALF the ordinary Nursery rates. Large descriptive Catalogue, containing much valuable information, mailed for 10 cents. Address PANNEY & LAWRENCE, 41-4m Sturgeon Bay, Door Co., Wis.

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($225 A MONTH—by the American Knitting Machine Co., BOSTON, MASS. or ST LOUIS, MO. 32-3m

Do Not Swear.

Little boys with sparkling eyes,
Rosy cheeks and auburn hair,
List a moment, while say I,
Do not, do not swear!

Life will bring enough of sin—
Childhood's brow should all be fair;
But a stain is formed within
The heart of those who swear.

There is a Name, a sacred Name,
Purer than all others are:
Would you cast on it a stain?—
Do not, do not swear!

Would you be beloved by all?
Make it then your care
Every word to render pure—
Do not, do not swear.

GREAT TREES FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW.—Bolivar was a druggist.

Mohamet Ali was a barber.

Virgil was the son of a potter.

Milton was the son of a scavenger.

Horace was the son of a shopkeeper.

Demosthenes was the son of a cutler.

Robert Burns was a ploughman in Ayreshire.

Shakespeare was the son of a woolstapler.

Cardinel Woolsey was the son of a pork butcher.

Oliver Cromwell was the son of a London brewer.

Whitfield was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester.

Columbus was the son of a weaver, and a weaver himself.

John Jacob Astor once sold apples on the streets of New York.

"Honor and fame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

A man passed through Council Bluffs, on his return to Missouri, after having tried to live in Minesota. "I don't like to live up thar," said he. "Have nine months of winter, and the rest of the time it's d——d late in the fall."

A man in Mississippi heard that coal oil would make hair grow out on the bald spot on his head. He tried it and was surprised at the result, and was transferred into a temporary Fourth of July. There hasn't been a hair within gun shot of his head since.

Fashionable lady going out of church: "What a powerful sermon! I was never before so impressed with the duty and privilege of giving freely. I am detirmined to do better, and to send, this very week, another new silk dress to my daughter.

Fleas are so plenty in San Francisco, that a litttle ivory concern has been invented by which people can scratch themselves without removing their garments. At balls and parties intermissions occur every twenty-five minutes, to let the the ladies and gentlemen scratch flea bites.

I met her by the seller door; the look she give me was cold and sturn; her eyes looked pitchforks into mine, and mine looked pitchforks into hern. For we had loved in days gone by; and her daddy said that I might take her; but, alas, for my dream of wedded bliss, she got up and got with a Dutch shormaker. No more girls for me if I knows it; no more frauds my love to dim; in the words of the poet, "not for Joseph," and he might have added, "not for Jim."

Who can read the following rapidly without lisping or getting toungue-tied?

Theophilus Thistle, the thistle sifter, sifted a sieve full of unsifted thistles! Now, if Theophilus Thistle, the thistle sifter, sifted a sieve full of unsifted, thistle, where is the sieve full of sifted thistles that Theophilus Thistle, the thistle-sifter, sifted!

Crazy Craycoft caught a crate of crinkled crabs; now, if Crazy Craycoft caught a crate of crinkled crabs, where is the crate of crinkled crabs that Crazy Crazycroft caught?

There is a beautiful legend illustrating the blessedness of performing our duty at whatever cost to our inclinations. A beautiful vision of our Savior had appeared to a monk, and in silent bliss he was gazing upon it. The hour arrived at which he was to feed the poor of the convent. He lingered not in his cell to enjoy the vision, but left to perform his humble duty. When he returned he found the blessed vision still waiting for him, and uttering these words: "Hadst thou stayed, I must have fled."

An old lady, being called into court as a witness, got vexed at the lawer, and declared: "If you don't stop asking questions, I'll leave!" and then added: "You're the most inquisitive man I ever saw in all the days of my life."

Influence of Newspapers

The Boston *Traveller* states that a school teacher who had enjoyed the benefit of a long practice of his profession, and had watched closely the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, gives as a result of his observations that without exception those scholars of both sexes and all ages who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are:

1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain a partial knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of important places and nations, their governments and doings.

4. They are better grammarians, for having become familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper from common place advertisements to be finished and classical oration of the statesmen, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

During the rebellion a young miss was passing through one of the hospitals, when it was remarked that a prisoner, a lieutenant, had died that morning.

"Oh, where is he? Let me see him! Let me kiss him for his mother!" exclaimed the maiden.

The attendant led her into an adjoining ward, when, discovering Lieutenant H—— of the fifth Kansas lying fast asleep on the hospital couch, and thinking to have a little fun, he pointed him out to the girl. She sprang forward and bending over him, said:

"Oh, you dear lieutenant, let me kiss you for your mother!"

What was her surprise when the awakened 'corps' ardently clasped her in his arms, returned the salute, and then exclaimed:

"Never mind the old lady, miss, go it on your own account. I haven't the slightst objection.

One hour a day is three hundred and sixty-five hours a year, which, reckoning ten hours as a day's work, amount to thirty six days. This is to say by saving one hour each day, we can save thirty-six full working days in a year's time. Again, three hundred and sixty-five hours are equal to seventy-three days of five hours each, and has been computed that two hundred such days closely devoted to reading are sufficient to make an individual of ordinary inteligence thoroughly conversant with English literature. That is to say, by reading one hour each day we can become at the end of three years well-read individuals.

Sad Accident.

A boy some 12 years of age, the son of Mr. Holiday of Transylvania county, came to his death in a peculiar way a few days ago. He had been attending school at a school-house near by, and his book was left at the school-house on Friday evening. On Saturday he went to bring his book home. After he was gone sometime his sister went to hunt him, and found him hanging in the window of the school-house, dead. The window was closed by a plank shutter, which worked like sash. It is supposed that he was trying to climb in at the window when the shutter fell, and caught him by the neck. A physician said that his neck was broken.—*Col. Visitor.*

Caught.

Last week two brothers named Lafayette and John Dryman were arrested in this county on a warrant from Buncombe on a charge of horse stealing. It appears that they had stolen a horse in the latter county, and sold it in Polk. For some cause Sheriff Taylor placed the younger brother, John in charge of a man summoned to guard him, and he succeeded in making his escape. The other was taken to Asheville and committed to jail.—*Cottage Visitor.*

Going Home with Sally.

The reader will laugh over this unless human nature has greatly changed since our boyhood:

One bright moonlight winter's night, in the days of "lang syne," when log schoolhouses, cheap schoolmasters and blue beach rods were the only instrumentalities used for teaching the "young idea how to shoot," we chanced to attend a "spelling school" in a certain rural district, the geographical location of which it is not now necessary to mention. 'Twas there, however, where our eyes first fell on a "fairy form" that immediately set our susceptible heart in a blaze. She was sixteen, or thereabout, with bright eyes, red cheeks and cherry lips, while the auburn ringlets clustered in a wealth of profusion around her beautiful head, and her person, to our ravished imagination, was more perfect in form and outline than the most faultless statue ever chiseled by the sculptor's art. As we gazed, our feelings, which never before had aspired girlward [we were scarcely eighteen,] were fully aroused, and we determined to go home with her that night or perish in the attempt. As soon, therefore, as school was dismissed, and our "lady love" suitably bonneted and cloaked, we approached to offer our services as contemplated, and we then learned an important lesson, viz., the difference between resolving and doing. As we neared her to put our resolution into execution, we seemed to be stricken with a sudden blindness; then red, green and yellow lights flashed upon our vision, and appeared and disappeared like witches in a phantasmagoria. Our knees smote together like Belshazzer's, and our heart thumped with apparently as much force as if it were driving tenpenny nails into our ribs! We, in the meantime, having reached Sally's side, managed to mumble over something which is, perhaps, known to the Recording Angel, but, surely, is not to us, at the same time poking out our elbow as nearly at right angles with our body as our physical conformation would admit.

The night wind blew keenly, which served, in some sort, to revive us, and as our senses returned, what were our emotions on finding the cherished object of our primal love clinging to our arm with all the tenacity a drowning man is said to clutch a straw! Talk of elysian, or sliding down greased rainbows, or feeding on German flutes, what are sich "phelings" in comparison with those mighty ones that swelled our bosom nigh unto bursting off our waistcoat buttons! Our happiness was simply ecstatic, and every young lady or gentleman who has ever felt the mighty throbbings of a newly pledged love will completely understand the world of bliss hidden under that common word.

Well, we walked on pleasantly toward Sally's home, conversing very cosily and sweetly as we passed along, until so courageous did we become that we actually proposed "to go in and sit awhile," to which our dulcinea very graciously assented. Alas for us! how soon were we to be reminded that the "course of true love never did run smooth."

Sally had a brother of some ten summers, who accompanied us along the way, and who was in wonderful high spirits at the idea of his sister's having a beau, and he would circle around us, every now and then giggling in the height of his glee, and examining us as closely as if Sally and ourself were the world renowned Siamese twins, and he was taking his first look. Bill, by the way, was a stubbed, chuckle-headed boy, whose habiliments would have made the fortune of an ordinary dealer in mop-rags.

At length we arrived at the bars, and while we were letting them down, Bill shot past us, and tore for the house, as if pursued by a thousand bulls of Bashan. He flung open the door with a bang, and shouted, at the top of his voice;

"Mother! mother! Jim Clark is comin' hum with Sal!"

"Is he?" screamed the woman, in reply. "Wal, I declar! I didn't think the sap-head knew enough!"

Reader, we did'nt go in.

Legend of the Third Degree.

The legend as it is called, for the Master Mason, is one of the most touching and beauiiful in the great drama of life. Founded, as it is, upon the mysteries and ceremonies of the ancient Egyptians, it has come to us at the very embodiment and substance of masonry. It is an impressive exemplification of the birth, the life, the duties, the death and resurrection of man. It stamps upon the intelligent Mason the sublime doctrine of the immortality of the soul, and it was a wise provision of all Lodges that degree should never be mutilated, that it should never be given in part only, but should be completed at every undertaking. To omit this legend is to omit the degree itself. The legend is the grand land mark, the unfailing beacon of Masonic centuries. It is never changed; it will admit of no removal, for it is a rallying point of the universal brotherhood. It conveys volumns of thought, and furnishes food for the reflective mind down to the grave as a simple dramas stand unequaled beside any of the productions of genius. No Mason ever participated in and forgot it; he felt its moral upon his soul as though it were the touch of a divinity, and when properly understood, it inspires a solemnity second only to the scene of death. Let no inventive or tinkering genious, therefore, ever tamper with the beautiful legend; it wants nothing added to it, and will allow nothing taken from it.

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Machine, with Drop Feed, new Take-up, new Hemmer, &c., is now offered to agents on more liberal terms. Also, Second hand Machines taken in exchange, or the new improvements applied.

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Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics" "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters, according to directions, and remain long unwell.

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For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They invigorate the stomach, and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Copious Discharges of Urine, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms which are the offsprings of Dyspepsia, are cured by these Bitters.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will be light when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

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MADAME DELACHAMPS
Alone in a Mountain Gorge

Snugly ensconsed amid the wilds of one of the Middle States, lived Madame Delachamps, many years ago, with no known protector, save a faithful dog that ever stood beside her to defend in time of need. Her small, moss-covered cabin, wrapped with wild-rose and honeysuckle, appeared hid away by a cluster of undergrowth, and closely environed on the north and east by a deep, craggy ravine that led away back to the mountain gorge.

Here, sniffling the ambient air, wafted from nature's green sward clinging to the mountain side, bathing her brow in early morn's gentel dewdrop, she lived solitary and alone for many long years. The catamount's unearthly midnight yell, and the wolf's doleful howl, frequently aroused her from pleasent midnight slumbers.

Now and then she would emerge from her unknown home and mingle with the inhabitants around about for one or two months at a time. She was eccentric in her acts and all viewed her as a living curiosity.

While from home, she apparently had but one object, and that was the relief of her afflicted sex. Under a belt on her side could be seen an oldfashioned drik of considerable size, carried for her own protection, while strapped across her shoulder was suspended a curious sack made from the

Skins of Rabbits and Raccoons

Arranged in alternate stripes. This bag contained some old parchment, curious relics, a few light garments, and a smaller sack containing a *coarse powder* made from certain roots known only to herself, the secret of which she clung to as with the tenacity death. She sallied frth from he wild mountain home, to act the Good Samaritan, with this unknown vegetable power which she claimed possessed a wonderful power over all Diseases incident to the female sex. She termed it "womb physic," with which she proposed to cure all affections and derangements of that organ, and kindred complaints *free of charge*. With such singular magic did she relieve all who applied, that within a few years her name and fame became known far and wide, and hundreds of suffering females applied for relief and returned to their homes healthy and happy. Many were anxious to know her great secret, and large sums of money were offered if she would divulge it—but she stubbornly refused.

During her solitary life, she became intimate with only one woman, a noted mid wife some miles distant, to whom she promised to

Divulge the Secret

Before dying. In a few years, as the sombre shades of night began to close around her tottering frame, she imparted this great secret to this friend.

* * * * * *

She too gained quite a reputation for relieving the suffering of her sex, and strange it may appear—she scarcely ever failed to cure those old chronic female complaints that had resisted all ordinary modes of treatment. Many years ago, the writer of this, while engaged in the Practice of Medicine, by a little strategy, succeeded in procuring the secret of this wonderful vegetable Regulator, which had never been known to the Medical Profession.

He gave it a fair impartial trial in the treatment of various forms and stages of female complaints with such decided satisfaction, that in 1860 he called public attention to its virtues in

"Gross' Medico Chirurgical Review."

Combined with other known vegetable Tonics, having great power over the uterine organs; with Black Root to act upon the Liver and Bowels, and Soluble Citrate of Iron to correct the blood, he has formed a wonderful combination for the cure of all Female Complaints, considering it the only Female Regulator known, and now offers this valuable compound to the afflicted female, under the name of

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The Medical Profession at large, have long felt the need of just such a medicine, consequently it is not strange that they so eagerly prescribe and recommend these Bitters to their female patients.

If you could see the pile of smilling approvals and encomiums from physicians and the public who have cured their wives, their daughters and their friends, by the use of these Bitters, no sickly female would hesitate to use them. This Female Regulator is adapted for old, young, married or single females who acute or chronic forms of Uterine derangements. They cure painful, suppressed, scanty, profuse or irregular Menstruation, chlorosis or Green Sickness, Albus or Whites, Hysterics, Falling of the Womb, Ulceration and Irritability of the Womb, pain in the side back or loins, sick Headache, palpitation or fluttering of the Heart, hurried Breathing, swimming of the Head, cold Feet and Hands, loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Wakefulness, Barrenness, physical Prostration, ect., ect. Many of these are relieved by the use of only one bottle.

The Liver and Stomache

Are thoroughly aroused and restored to a healthy action, by the use of these Bitters. Its peculiar Iron and Vegetable combination, places it far ahead of any similar preparation before the public.

Females, later confinement and convalescents from any debilitating complaint, who remain weak and feeble, with little or no appetite, are at once aroused and strengthened by their use. As a *Family Tonic* for men, woman and children, it has no equal. One tablespoonful contains more medical properties, than one bottle of any of the common and pleasant "dilute alcohol" bitters, to be found all over the country. When the manufactures of the common beverages of the day say they cure all diseases, they well know they are "pulling the wool" over your eyes, and laugh at your stupidity in being so easily humbugged whenever the article smacks of whisky. If you really desire a valuable Iron and Vegetable Tonic for yourself and family, one bottle of E. F. B. will last longer and do more good than one dozen of the ordinary "grog shop" bitters, as one tablespoontul in water, is sufficient for a whole family. As

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Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragranee; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopoea, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

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Attention

Of all. We are now making extensive purchases, which, owing to the very large increase in our business—during 1869, (the tax returns will show $27,000.00 ahead of any house in the City, and figures are stubborn facts,) enables us to buy with impunity as to quantity, and from first hand—namely, Manufacturers, Importers and Commission Houses, thereby, saving from 10 to 25 per cent. over smaller buyers—and it is this andvantage that gives us the lead in this market.

Our Stock

Will be completed, or nearly so, by the 10th of March, and will embrace all classes of Goods necessary, either for WHOLESALE or RETAIL, to the inspection of which we invite not only those coming ot this Market to purchase, also, those on their way to otherplaces for that purpose.

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Will be purchased at the BROOKLYN AUCTIONS and of NEWARK MANUFACTURERS.

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Especially Table and Pocket Cutlery, we buy for Gold, from the Importers.

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That line of Goods we buy quantities second to no House in this City, (their assertion to the contrary, notwithstanding) and at as low figures as a dollar, consisting of 100 cents, can buy. In short, come and look at our stock, ascertain our prices, and judge for yourselves.

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Respectfully,
Wittkowsky & Rintles.
Charlotte, N. C.

No. 6 tf.
Vindicator please copy.

Sept. 1870. 39 tf

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